SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 13, 1842

THE GREAT NATIONAL ANNUAL FAIR of the Amer can Institute will open at Niblo's Garden October 10th, 1842. The 7th and 8th are receiving days. Notices from Exhibitors already indicate an immense display.

137 Advertisers will please hand in their advertisement for Monday's paper, before 9 o'clock this evening.

For a Letter concerning the West Roxbury Community-A Letter from Henry Clay-Letter from Putney, Vt. and Sundry Its principles and objects are new known. A wide-Items, See First Page.

For a Poem and a Letter from the N. E. Boundary, See Last Page.

From Washington.

Our letters this morning are silent as to the effort to perfect and pass another Tariff bill. No doubt the attempt will be made, unless it is understood that John Tyler will Veto any Tariff bill which Congress may pass which does not unconditionally surrender the Land Distribution. That cannot be. The Richmond Enquirer says that Tyler will veto any bill like Mr. Simmons's, even though no duty be imposed above 20 per cent. !

The Senate was in Executive Session through a part of Thursday-of course, engaged in considering the Boundary Treaty. Nothing has yet transpired, but we cannot doubt that the Treaty will be ratified. The Globe thinks it may be

The Clay Meeting in Rochester on Tuesday evening was a rouser. Gen. VINCENT MATHEWS presided. Dr. MALTEY STRONG read the call and enforced the propriety of action, and J. W. GIL-BERT prepared the Address and Resolutions. We cannot make room for these spirit-stirring appeals, at least this morning; but we must insert the following resolution, which we welcome as evidence that ROCHESTER speaks only the language of

Resolved, That we earnestly appeal to the Whig majority in Congress, to maintain their ground, and to yield nothing to Executive dictation, especially on the questions of the Tariff and the Distribution of the proceeds of the Pub-

IF We think the Commercial Advertiser is too fond of interpreting Political events to the disadvantage of Mr. Clay. It is very true that a large portion of the People of Kentucky are in favor of Relief or Stay-Laws, and that they have voted accordingly for Members of the Legislature, even to the extent of electing Loco-Focos in many undoubted Whig Counties. But what possible connexion has all this with the question of next President? Suppose Mr. Clay is opposed to Stay-Laws, as we doubt not he is: he is not in the Legislature, and cannot come in collision with the Reliefmen. The Commercial does not doubt that Kentucky will give him over 10,000 majority for next President, and Louisiana at least 2,000; and yet he has spoken as though each had gone against him. Such paragraphs mislead the public and needlessly dishearten the Whigs in a time of sufficient adversity. Better leave their manufacture to John Jones and the Loco-Foco press.

IF We yesterday stated, on the authority of a Custom-House officer who had been waited or with a requisition, that a paper was in circulation there expressing approval of the last Veto-for what purpose was obvious. We have since been waited on by a C. H. officer who had not been called on to sign any such paper. Both undoubsedly state the truth. If we have been instrumental in ' heading' this game of marking all the unbending Whigs in the Custom-House for proscription, we heartily rejoice. Still, the machinations of the 'Union' clique will ultimately prevail there.

Was there ever such weather? Rain in April; rain in June; rain, rain in July; rain, rain, rain in August. Two showers a day and a soaker at night are about the average for this month.-The later Harvest, whether of Grain or Hay, must suffer fearfully. Where's Espy? Could n't he be persuaded to turn his machinery backwards for a

CITY DESPATCH POST .- Our readers will see by the advertisement in another column, that the distribution of City Letters has been taken into the charge of the Post Office Department, and that deliveries of letters will now be made three times a day with promptitude and certainty. The enterprize is worthy of all encouragment and we trust it will fully meet the wants and wishes of our citizens. The price, three cents a letter, is perhaps as low as the circumstances of the case, at present, will admit.

IJ On the 5th inst. The Union contained an Editorial article stating that some black persons had taken breakfast at a boarding-house in Barclay-street, and the Editor of the Tribune with them. We replied next morning that "the person named ate his breakfast at the usual time and place, and neither saw nor understood that any colored person was about the table," &c. On the 9th, The Union returned to the charge, adding to a paragraph on a totally different subject, "since Horace Greeley ate his breakfast tete a-tete with negroes at his boarding-house," &c. &c. Again, or Wednesday and Thursday, he reiterated this falsehood, aggravating it by stating that we had "caten between two no groes," &c. &c. and that he could prove it

On Thursday, he was waited on by the person who has given him the information on which he based his vile and paltry falsehoods with a written statement that he (the in formant) had been mistaken in his assertions-that the Edito. of The Tribune knew nothing of the blacks having been in the house till the story appeared in The Union, &c. &c.-This Noah hesitated to publish, saying he wanted others to sign it. The next morning, as the persons applied to did not wish their names in The Union in connection with this paltry nonsense-the informant of Maj. Noah waited upon him with a written paper, stating that he had been mistaker in the premises; that the dragging of the Editor of the Tribune into the story was entirely terong, and he wished to make reparation, &c. &c. This Noah declined publishing (from his own witness.) but said he would publish the other statement. This was given him; and this he garbled by cutting out the material portion, which stated the undoubter conviction of the writer that we did not see or know any thing of the blacks, and thus the article was made to read as though it were given to sustain and not to refute his falseboods! With this plain exposition of the course of this dishone:

and shameless old man, we take leave of the subject and e him. We have been censured by one or two triends fo applying to him the terms which his wilful and wanter knavery and falsehood, so outrageously persisted in, have merited. We ask them to consider the whole matter, and say whether he can ever have sentenced from the Bench a thief or burglar who evinced such inexcusable depravity as he has done throughout this miserable business.

The whole affair is one which no Editor with any sense of decency or dignity could ever have dragged into print.-The two blacks about whom the uproar was made we neve saw in the world. That we did not allude to it from any desire to conceal or deny any thing we had known of the matter, but simply to condemn the prostitution of the press to such vile uses as in this instance, was evident to all from our remark at the outset. We repeat it now. We have never associated with blacks; never cates with them; and yet it is quite probable that if we had seen two cleanly, decent colored persons sitting down at a second table in an other room just as we were finishing our breakfast, we might have gone away without thinking or caring about the matter. We choose our own company in all things, and that of our own rece, but cherish little of that spirit which for eighteen centuries has held the kindred of M. M. Nosh accursed of God and Man, outlawed and outcast, and unfito be the associates of Christians, Mussulmen, or even selfrespecting Pagans. Where there are thousands who would not cat with a negro, there are (or lately were) tens of thousands who would not eat with a Jew. We leave to such renegades as the Judge of Israel the stirring up of prejudices and the prating of "usages of society," which over half the world make him an abberrence, as they not long since would have done here, while we treat all men according to what they are and not whence they spring.-That he is a knave we think much to his discredit; that he is a Jew nothing, however unfortunate it may be for that

luckiess people.

Anniversary of The Home League.

The friends of American Industry throughout the Union are apprised that during the last Annual Exhibition of the American Institute in this city an Association was here formed by a Convention of citizens from all parts of the Country, denominated "THE HOME LEAGUE for the protection of American Labor and the promotion of reciprocal Commerce:" It was composed of representatives from the Agricultural, Manufacturing. Commercial and Industrial interests generally without reference to any sectional or party bias. spread influence and the formation of more than a hundred auxiliary leagues, cooperating in the diffusion of useful information and the advancement of our domestic concerns, are sufficient proofs of its utility and well-timed establishment

It is now the duty of the Central Committee, appointed by and in behalf of the Primary League, to announce to its associate branches and to the public generally, that the first annual meeting for the choice of Officers and the transaction of business appertaining to the Association will be held at the Lyceum of Natural History, 563 Broadway, in this city on the 13th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. when a general attendance of its members and those who wish to become such will the restricted trade and non-intercourse between take place, without farther notice.

An address to the People of the United States setting forth the general views of this Association has already been circulated throughout the Coun try, and has met with marked apprebation. From an Institution scarcely yet a year in existence, it cannot be expected that any boast will be made of what it has done, and still less of what it is likely to achieve. No banners are displayed to aid garty strife or to excite popular commotion; but converts from all parties and associations in all sections of the Country have joined its ranks with a proper spirit of independence, to establish, peacefully and permanently, an union of interests distinctly AMERICAN, in opposition to these anti-national and unpatriotic dogmas which have lately been undermining our character and prosperity as an independent and sovereign People.

In the two conventions, which have been held in furtherance of its objects, a harmony of action and consistency of conduct were manifested, which not only proved The Home League to be above servility to lecal and party prejudices, but by the diffusion of a mass of useful and timely information, and the fearless expression of sound and patriotic views, an interest has been every where awakened in its favor, so that now its warmest advocates are among those who first questioned its stility, and derided the possibility of its independence. The statistical facts collected in the course of its numerous meetings in this city, aided by publications giving the result of their discussions to the people at large, have essentially aided in the formation of a Tariff as indispensable for Revenue and the basis of a sound Currency as for Protect on to Domestic Industry. The baneful and deceptive doctrines of Free Trade which an insidious foreign rival was commending to our adoption, without deigning to practice them herself, have here been successfully combatted, and it is now no longer a heresy to protect our Home concerns or to foster a Commerce that is truly reciprocal.

To carry on the great objects for which such as Association was formed, and is so manifestly qualified to promote, the Central Committee feel themselves privileged to urge upon their fellow-citizens of all parties and in all the States throughout the Union to continue the efforts already commenced, and to form State and County Leagues to aid in completing the good work thus auspiciously commenced. Much yet remains to be accomplished, which the narrow aims of party discipline would neglect or subvert to its own selfish purposes. A special vigilance is necessary to watch these who are the chosen guardians of the public weal, to see that our Legislators accomplish the work for which they were appointed, and should their patriotic efforts to relieve our present embarrass ments be defeated, to hold ourselves in readiness to call public meetings for the protection of our Home Interests, at all hazards, to sustain those and those only who constitutionally enact laws for the relief of our suffering Country, and to prevent our birth-right from being bargained away for the offals of Foreign Free Trade-these are some of the duties and privileges that belong to The Home League, and which it will faithfully

eiation that the Government and People of this Country owe it to themselves to protect American Industry and Enterprise, wherever and however developed. With advantages greater than any other nation possesses, the United States have rightfully assumed a higher stand, and are bound to maintain a loftier and freer character in a moral and political point of view than any other community. Our laboring classes especially set out to be better educated, better clothed and better fed than the appressed operatives of foreign countries. But to maintain this ascendancy at this moment is no easy task. Low labor and low prices prevail everywhere. The Old World seems going generally into a state of liquidation, and there is scarcely an article we produce or manufacture which cannot or may not be produced in some foreign country at a less price than we can produce it here. Our Carrying Trade too, and our Fisheries, and in short all the labor of our hands, are inter ferred with when placed in competition with the depressed labor of Europe, or that of its lower

Now, unless our working men are ready to

It is one of the cardinal principles of our Asso

abandon the benefits of Education, the comforts of decent Apparel, and the wholesome Living to which they have been accustemed, we must guard against foreign competition by securing a prefer ence to the Labor of our own citizens, whether native or naturalized, and to our legitimate Home Interests. We have no other alternative, for the benefit of the Laborer or Capitalist; for it cannot be doubted that it is for the interest of the Capitalist to pay a higher rate of wages to the free American who supports himself independently, rather than to give lower rates to such degraded and pauper dependents as are maintained by poor laws in foreign countries. Nor will the delusive doctrines of Free Trade help us. That demands the exchange of Labor for Labor-an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth, whatever be their character. It is only by a judicious Protection to our own Skill and Industry that our Work ing Classes can be secured in their privileges .-The half-starved, half-clothed and ignorant foreign serf can and must work cheaper than we do, and of course the purchasers of his labor will, in an open market, have an advantage. It is worse than idle to be blind to this conclusion. The rates of Labor form the standard of value whereby to estimate the moral and mental improvements of a Nation in comparison with others. Skill, talent. industry, order and enterprise create capital. Good Government protects these; and just in the same way that a superior workman obtains higher wages than a poor one, so does a Nation pos-

sessed of the above advantages take the lead of

other Nations, and as long as it can maintain a high rate of wages by the above means, it will be preéminently prosperous.

But the representative of this value of Labor being Money, it should be measured by a uniform standard, and net by a fluctuating currency, which it is said, is the cause of the present distress. Now what is the existing state of our money value as the representative of other values? We have no National Bank. The business of the Government is done upon a Specie basis. The Currency of those States which have any Paper issues is nearly equal to Specie. If the wages of Labor therefore decline, it will not be owing to Banking in any way. For the future, if we behold our Laborers without employ, Trade paralyzed, and the wages of all our Working Classes going down, we must impute these evils to some other cause than that arising from a Paper Currency. A real want of work at home in consequence of employing operatives abroad to work for us, paid by our Specie or the products of sectional and not general Labor, is the true cause. Look where we may, we witness this result. The dismantled state of our American Shipping, the monopoly by foreigners of what little carrying-trade there C is, the suspension of our manufacturing enterprise to give employment to needy Operatives abroad, all parts of our once flourishing Country, the plethora attributed to over-production and diminished consumption in our Agricultural and Mechanical pursuits-the downward tendency of all values save that of money, whereby Capitalists alone are H benefited, and they but transiently, the exposure of the destitute to crime and suffering—the destruction of principle so prone to follow that of property,-these are actual miseries, which for the want of a Protective System, the American Laboring classes are doomed to see and feel. But the Committee fully believe that the Coun-

try is not compelled to submit long to this degraded condition. There is no need that our young and puissant nation should be over-laid or overreached in the throes of distress which now convulse the starving Millions in the Old World; nor however deeply we may commiserate their sufferings, is it necessary that we should throw ourselves into their wretched condition. That policy W which seeks to level the wages of Free American H Labor to a Servile or Pauper Standard, cannot be tolerated by our Industrious and better Educated citizens. The high character assumed by us is capable of being sustained. The bounties of Prov- N idence now everywhere smile upon our fields .-Skill. Enterprize, the Will and Strength to work, the advantages of Education and Freedom which, with proper encouragement, are odds in our favor against the World, a cheap Soil and every variety of Climate, secure to us success if we only have the wisdom to embrace it. Some concessions and alterations may have to be made by us to the changing state of circumstances, but it is by a protecting and fostering care over our Home Interests that we shall be enabled surely and permanently to regain our prosperity. A National Commerce among ourselves must be encouraged. A motivepower from our own government must come in the shape of a Protective Tariff, equal in its countervailing power to all the emergencies we may be thrown into by foreign interference-a Tariff se curing Home Industry and Home Competition, not for the benefit of Monopolists nor of the Government merely, but FOR THE WHOLE COUNTRY, RE-WARDING LABOR, REMUNERATING CAPITAL AND necessary result of the system we advocate, the League and the only League we are bound to.

proper protection, to sustain themselves as a free | send all the returns which have come to hand. Manufacturing, Agricultural and Commercial People. We now invite the various branches of our Association to continue to furnish such reports and to correct any errors which may have appeared in those already published. Let the employed operatives meet in their respective districts to consult together, and devise the means to give a new impulse to the hand of labor; let them appoint Delegates to express their wishes and views at the Convention, and co-operate with us to restore to the country its former prosperity. Let the Farmers of the interior look at the state of the Republic, and having a regard to the whole country, let them meet us through their Delegates, to represent their feelings in behalf of American Industry, and of those classes who furnish a market for the productions of the soil and prevent them from being dependent on foreign workshops for fabrics of the first necessity. A due preparation of measures to be acted upon at our next meeting, will essentially facilitate the execution of what will there have to be adopted, and as every interest in the Country is deeply connected with the Protection of Labor and the prosecution of reciprocal Commerce, we trust our citizens generally will unite in our patriotic labors.

The Committee in conclusion will only repeat hat in whatever section of the Country these sentiments may be promulgated, whatever party or whatever trade may espouse them, it is hoped implicit faith may be placed in their sincerity, and if delegates are appointed to meet us, that they will bring with them a determination and the means what was contained in our former address, that to promote Domestic Interests the Home League was established, without reference to party distinctions, and to impress upon our public representatives the propriety of guarding and promoting those interests, our efforts will be directed. The occasion is propitious and the necessity urgent, and we call upon all those who love their own Country above all others, who prefer Domestic to Foreign interests, to unite their the friends of American interests shall be crowned with complete success, and a policy truly American and National be found to prevail in every department of our Government.

JOSEPH BLUNT, N. Y. C. C. HAVEN, N. Y.
ADONIRAM CHANDLER, N. Y.
GEO. BACON, N. Y.
R. H. PRUYN, N. Y.
HENRY BURDEN, N. Y. CHARLES S. MORGAN, Va. MELVIN COPELAND, Conn. BENJAMIN REEVES, Pa. WM. B. KINNEY, N. J. GEO. B. HOLMES, R. I. T. B. WAKEMAN, N. Y. L. D. CHAPIN, N. Y. WM. G. LAMBERT, N. Y.

IT The Weskly Tribune for the present week sons wishing to send it to their friends in the country can procure it in wrappers ready for mailing. Price 61 cents CONTENTS, in part:-Congressional Proceedings-Poetry-American Traveling and Treatment of Children, by Fanny Kemble Butler-Kendall's Santa Fe Sketches-Literary No tices-Association-Mr. Abams's Report on John Tyler's Reasons for signing the Apportionment Law-Mr. Clay and the Compromise Act-Washington Correspondence-Vero MESSAGE-How to cure the bite of a Rattlesnake-EDITO-RIALS, 'Veto and Ditto '-The Land Question-Vermont-Repudiation-American Credit-Tea, Coffee and Salt-Morse's Electric Telegraph; INTERESTING LETTERS from Burlington, Vt-Milwaukie-Baltimore-Pittsburg and Philadelphia; several columns of Miscellaneous Items, News of the Day, Anesdotes, &c. &c., Review of the Markets, Money North Carolina-A Better Look.

We received yesterday the letters of our Raleigh Correspondent of the 7th and 8th, both postmarked 9th, and the Register of the latter date. How was this, friend and P. M. at Raleigh?) These returns put a better complexion on affairs than they were previously. The Loco-Foco maority is the Legislature is considerably lower than we anticipated, and Gov. Morehead's election placed beyond peradventure, in spite of the extraordinary luck against us in the close Counties, and the apathy of our strong ones, which had been taught by the over-confident tone of the Whig Press to believe that there was no sort of danger. Here are the results: LEGISLA.—1842—GOVERNOR. GOV., 1840. s. Whig. Loco. Moreh'd. Henry. More. Saund's. ...0 1... maj. 100 501 534

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umberland.0	3 558	886	621	952
hatham3	1 993	707	1075	603
avidson3	0 736	mai.	1409	470
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Total 38	7516,711	16,631:	23,024:	20,210
Morehead's loss in 28 Counties, 2,734.				

Morehead's loss in 28 Counties, 2,734.

We lose the Senator in Orange by one vote, nd Members in Granville, Stokes, Surry, Chatham, Robeson, Brunswick, Greene (Senator) Moore, Beaufort, &c. &c. by 10 to 160 majority. Probably 30 by less than 40 votes each in the average. There never was such uniform ill

In a part of the low country forming Mr. Stanly's District, we appear to have lost ground decidedly-perhaps 1,000 votes in three or four Counties. In the rest of the State, there is no real

RALEIGH, N. C., August 8, 1842. To the Editor of The Tribune :

If the Whigs in this State have indeed lost the Election, it has been not because they were too weak to carry it, but because some of them were too sanguine and some too apathetic. This Election is, however, no test, because in Morehead's EQUALIZING PRICES. This, as we believe, is the own County, where hundreds are bound to him by the ties of personal regard, aside from political The statistical reports emanating from our last votes! Let the strong men of the party once go Convention have already done much to convince to work strenuously, and they will give HENRY the public of the ability of our countrymen, with | CLAY 5,000 majority in the old North State. I

' Jobbing and the Democratic Review.'

To the Editor of The Tribune : SIR: I observe in your paper another article in relation to the Democratic Review and to myself, which again claims a brief notice from me. For your expressions of "respect and estcem," and your disclaimer of personal "blame" to me, permit me to offer my thanks, though at the same time to couple them with the suggestion that you might sometimes spare yourself the necessity of a subsequent correction of statements like that contained in your present article, by applying for explanation, in advance of a too hasty publication, to the sources best able to furnish it directly and correctly. I find nothing else calling for further notice from me than the following:

"Mr. O'Sullivan, as proprietor of the 'Democratic Review,' is now, if we are not misinformed, the appointed Printer of the Decisions, &c. of the Supreme Court of the United States, at a price which withdraws a large sun of mency annually from the National Treasury to sustain his partisan periodical. He is no Printer, and of course employs a Printer to do the work, reserving a liberal profit to himself. Against this, also, we protest, as an invasion of the just rights of actual printers or a gouge on the Treasury.—
There is no chance, in our view, for him to make any money fairly in this way. If the Government pays only a fair price, the whole of that price should go to the man who does the work. It is only by an invasion of the just rights of the craft, added to an imposition on the Treasury, that a lawyer Editor can make a profit between them."

Now, sir, permit me to inform you that the cor ract for the execution of certain printing annu ally required by the Supreme Court of the United States, which you thus denounce as a partisan job, and "as an invasion of the just rights of actual printers, or a gouge on the Treasury," was to carry out our views. We again assert awarded to the firm of "Langtree & O'Sullivan," on open and public competition, as the lowest among a number of bidders, precisely as was also that of the printing of the 'Madison Papers' under the authority of Congress. That firm was in possession and management of an extensive printng-office, in which a variety of every species of printing-book, newspaper, and miscellaneouswas executed. The officer of the Supreme Court under whose direction this whole matter rests is known to be not only a gentleman of character and standing immeasurably beyond the reach of the imputation your article conveys, but also entirely exertions to ours, until the concentrated efforts of | disconnected from all the interests or excitements of party politics, besides being under the supervision of the Court itself, which august body, collectively and individually, must necessarily divide the odium of your charge. With them I am content to leave it, and remain.

New-York, August 12th, 1842. J. L. O'SULLIVAN.

[ Some editorial comments are crowded out. ] The Foreign Reviews.

Mr. Mason has sent us his Reprints of the ED INBURGH and WESTMINSTER REVIEWS for July, in addition to those already noticed. The Edin-

burgh opens with a great article on the Origin and History of the Jesuits, from which we must find room for some extracts. Its other papers are clever and entertaining, but do not approach this. Among them is a labored and ingenious though supercilious argument for 'Free Trade,' with holes in it you might throw your hat through. The Westminster we have not yet finished. It treats of The Thirty-Nine Articles,' 'Roman Poets,' 'Fred- of order, in which words of an unpleasant nature erick the Great,' 'American Geologists,' Horrers of employing Women and Children in Mines and Collieries, (terrible;) Music and the Fine Arts, and the French Revolution. This is a number of most

IF A severe thunder-sterm visited New-Haven on Thursday. A dwelling-house was struck.

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

Western Elections.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

Baltimore, Friday, 34 o'clock, A. M. We have another return from Illinois, the secand day's voting in St. Louis, and further-details from Indiana.

In Madison County (Alton) the Whigs have schieved a decided victory. They elect their whole ticket, and give Duncan, for Governor, about 600 majority.
MISSOURI.

The second day's voting rendered it more doubtful which party would succeed in St. Louis Co .-There were many divisions among the Whigs, and hence the chance of the success of the whole Loco-Foco ticket. The third day's voting could sav the County from this, but whether it did or not you will lears, perhaps, to-merrow. Of course you will understand that Missouri is thoroughly with the Loco-Focos, and that there are only a few places (St. Louis for instance) where the Whigs make a strong fight.

There is no doubt we have carried the Senate We shall have as many members in the next as it the last Senate. The following table comprise all the returns received:

Hendricks ..... 1

SENATE.



The Globe fourteen Members this year as compared with last by the change of the floating Members. A glance at the above table will show that this is entirely mistaken.

The following counties are to be heard from and elected members last year of politics as stated ; W. L.F.



The same result now would give the Loco-Focos 4 majority in the House, about equal to the Whig majority in the Senate. It is a close business.

ILLINOIS .- We have still further returns, and enough of the sort, in the Globe by last night's Mail. Ford's majority, as we anticipated will go over 5,000, in addition to which the Mormon hive will swell it 1.000. The Counties heard from giv Duncan's maj. Fulton ..... 210 Christian ..... 40-1227

In the Legislature, of course the Whigs are no where. County Officers ditto.

ALABAMA.-We have a few more returns: Whig. Del. Monroe ..... Washington .... 1

The Veto Committee-The Army-Mr. Irwin-Mexico-The Trenty, &c. Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 11. In the House of Representatives, to-day. the Select Committee, raised on motion of Mr ADAMS, on the President's Veto, was announced to consist of the following members: Messrs. ADAMS, MORROW, GRANGER, SMITH of Conn. BOTTS, PEARCE, RAYNER, COOPER of Pa., T. J. CAMPBELL of Tenn., GILMER, W. W. IRWIN ROOSEVELT, and C. J. INGERSOLL.

The report of Mr. Adams is expected Saturday. which with the vetoed bill will probably be taken

A resolution was adopted on motion of Mr. CAVE JOHNSON, amended by Mr. STANLY inquiring of the Secretary of War the number of resignations of officers of the army since 1834, what proportion thereof graduated at West Point, &c.

The bill from the Senate for the re-organization of the Judicial Courts of the U. States, was taken up, and after some debate was passed: Yeas 115,

Mr. Proffit moved to take up from the table the vetoed Revenue Bill, that they might dispose of it, and pass another bill !- [ to be met for sooth

with another veto!] The motion failed: Yeas 82, Nays 104.

Mr. ADAMS moved to refer to the Committee of the Whole on the Union the report made some ime since by him on the President's reasons for his signature to the Apportionment Bill. Mr CUSHING objected to the motion. Mr. ADAMS moved to suspend the rules for its reception, negatived: Yeas 95, Nays \$8-two-thirds not voting therefor.

The House then in Committee of the Whole on the Union (Mr. HOPKINS in the Chair) took up the bill making appropriations for fortifications for

Mr. FILLMORE who reported the bill from the Committee of Ways and Means briefly explained that the bill appropriated the lowest possible amounts compatible with the public interests for necessary repairs and preservation of the various forts -The amount asked for by the Department was \$1,102,000; the Committee had reduced it and the bill only appropriated \$258,000. After a debate at some length on details the

Committee rose and reported progress on this bill, and reported several other bills previously passed in Committee to the House. Mr. W. W. IRWIN asked to be excused from

erving on the Select Committee on the Veto, and roceeded, the House being in a state of consideraole excitement, to state his reasons therefor-the principal of which was that the Committee was nconstitutional, the Hense having no power to appoint it, but being bound under the Constitution mmediately to proceed to re-consider the bill.

The SPEAKER called him to order on the groun that in giving his reasons he had no right to impugn the action of the House.

An excited conversation followed on the point passed between Mr. WISE and the Speaker. Mr. IRWIN was finally excused.

The House adjourned.

In SENATE, a second Committee of Reference was appointed on the bill to re-organise the Army and a message sent to the House asking the appointment of a similar committee on their part. On motion of Mr. WOODBURY, the bill to regu

vice while serving in the Navy was, after som discussion, laid on the table.

The bill appropriating \$30,000 for the purchase of Shreeves' Snag-boat, was, after a snaggy de-

eate, laid on the table. On motion of Mr. Rives, the Committee of foreign Affairs was discharged from the further consideration of various memorials referred to them in the early part of the Session, asking Government to take some more decided measures for the collection of claims against the Mexican Government, on the ground, as stated in Mr. Rives's eport on this subject made vesterday, that this is matter for the action of the President, and not of

The bill regulating the pay of pursers and warant officers of the Navy, and for the relief of the President Directors & Co. of the Agricultural Bank of Mississippi, were passed. The TREATY was received from the President,

and the Senate immediately went into Executive Session, and remained therein till they adjourned at a late hour.

It is understood that a Convention which as been signed in this city between Mr. WEB-STER, Secretary of State, on the part of the United States, and Lord ASHBURTON, Special Envoy, on the part of Great Britain, was yesterday transmit ted by the PRESIDENT of the United States to the Senate for consideration by that body in its Executive capacity. The Senate generally acting with deliberation on subjects of so grave a character, it will probably be several days before any thing decisive is done or known concerning the Treaty. [Nat. Int.

FLORIDA.-The Madisonian publishes the official account of the Indian outrage which was recently chronicled in the Florida papers, from which it would appear that the whole affair was a trick, performed by white men in disguise, either from a spirit of mischief or with a view to make the continuance of the military operations apparently indispensable. It was said that one man was killed and two wounded; but it now appears that the men, on approaching the house, purposely raised the guns, so that on firing the balls did no barm; and on entering the house, although they made a great uproar, they did no harm, but were quietly turned out of the house by the owner. IF The Eastern Argus mentions the death of

another of the patriots of the Revolution, General John K. Smith, who expired at his residence in Portland on Sunday last, having attained nearly his eighty-ninth year. He was an officer of high standing in the army, and conspicuous for his bravery and prudence.

DEATH BY DROWNING .- An inquest was held resterday morning on the body of Chas. Mathews. ate boatswain in the U.S. ship Brandywine,-The verdict of the inquest was that he came to his death within the 24 hours previous, by accidentally falling into the dock, probably in a state of intoxication, and being there drowned. [Norfolk Beacon.

CF About 3 o'clock, P. M., of Tuesday, a fire was discovered in the printing office of the Northampton Democrat, the lower story of which was occupied by the Post-Office, by R. T. Thayer, grocer, and by J. Thayer & Co., butchers. The opper part of the building was nearly distroyed; it [Boston American. was insured.

Bankrupts .- Aug. 12.

William H. Le Roy, broker, (late firm Le Roy & Co, N Y, and A. G. Norwood & Co. New-Orleans,) Sept. 15.
Elijah Cheadell, clerk, N Y, Sept. 15.
Joseph C. Ackerman, merchant tailor, New-York, (late firm Smith & Ackerman.)
Genio C. Scott, (late firm Scott & Wilson, "reporters of tashios, teachers of feutling garment, and tailors.") N York ashions, teachers of cutting garment, and tailors,") N. York, John Solomons, (late firm J. & E. Solomons, Perkinsville, John Solomons, (late firm J. & E. Solomons, Perkinsville, Ala.) now of New-York, Sept. 15. Ransom Garrett, (late firm Teller & Garrett, Ellenville, Ulster co.) Sept. 15.

CITY INTELLIGENCE. FRIDAY, Aug 12.

Naval Court Martial. ACQUITTAL OF LIEUT. JOHNSON.-At the opening of the Court, Lieut, Robert E. Johnson, who was tried a few days since, handed a letter to the President of the Court, which was read as follows:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, August 8, 1842.
SIR—The Court Martial before which you were recently tried at New-York upon charges of "Disobedience of orners and wasting the public property in your custody," pro-ferred by Lieut. Charles Wilkes, acquitted you of the same. This sentence is approved. You are, therefore, relieved from arrest, and will regard yourself as on leave. Tam, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
A. P. UPSHUR.
To Lieut. Robert E. Johnson, U. S. Navy, New York.

The trial of Lieut. Pinckney was then resumed by the examination of Lieutenant Ringgold, who said that with respect to the first charge of neglect of duty, he was unable to testify, as he was absent from the squadron during the surveying operations. With respect to the charges of wasting he public property by repairing the schooner unnecessarily he Porpoise, without waiting for the arrival of Lieutenant Wilkes or his orders, and reported thereon when Lieutenant Wilkes arrived in port. He also stated that he never heard t said that the repairs were made in the Flying Fish merely or the convenience of the officers, or to make her look more

Passed Midshipman Harrison was called to prove the confition of the hold of the schooner while at Papeite, and he stated that he had himself superintended the cleaning theref and also of the arms. He also negatived the charge of crualty to the crew most distinctly. The testimony was closed on both sides by the examina-

ion of Lieut. Wilkes at some length, but nothing of any importance was elicited from him. The following question he refused to answer: "Did you not retain in your possession year or more a report of your behavior made to the Secetary of the Navy to me?" The witness stated that the mestion might criminate himself The accused to read his defence to the Court on Saturday

SPECIAL SESSIONS .- Before Judge Lynch, Al-

lermen Purdy and Hatfield. Henry Bricker was tried for stealing a bed and 2 pillows

worth \$10 from Mrs. Evenammer-guilty; Penitentiary 3 months. George Bright steating a box and \$2 from William Simmons, and also a pocket book-guilty; Penitentiary 2 months. William H. Williams stealing 4 wagon wheels worth \$16 from Henry Colyer-not guilty. James Brown stealing wearing apparel worth \$12 from the Sailors' Home-not guilty. Margaret Patterson stealing a hat and shawl worth \$5 from Matilda Toland-guilty; Peaitentiary 3 months. Mary Ann Simmons, colored, stealing a pair of shoes from John Reynolds-guilty; City Prison 30 days. George Bilss assault and battery on his wife Delia-guilty; Penitentiary months. Edward Ceasar and John Prince, colored, stealng handkerchiefs and insertion worth \$12 from Lewis N. Nash-guilty: Penitentiary 6 months. Thomas O'Brien and Michael McBride, boys, stealing a lot of vestings worth \$49 -O'Brien and McBride guilty, and sent to the House of Refuge. Patrick Rady assault and battery on his wife Elizabeth—guilty; City Prison 20 days. Daniel Benjamin a boy, stealing some copper rivets from Frederick C. Philpots—guilty; sent to House of Refuge. John Hisson stealing at table cover worth \$2 from James Whiley—not guilty. Jas. Sutton and Charles Burns, boys, stealing \$4 in bilts from the money drawer of Moses Hout -guilty; judgement sus-pended and they remanded. Lewis Mitchell stealing 25 willow baskets worth \$6 from William Parish-acquitted. white baskets worth so from William Parish—acquited.

Thomas Hatfield stealing \$1 from the money drawer of Robert Turnbull, and also some silver change—guilty; City Prison 30 days. Caleb Becket, colored boy, stealing \$15 in gold coin at different times from William C. Ball—guilty; sent to the House of Refuge. William Nichols, colored boy, charged with being an accomplice of Becket, was acquited. William Dagnum, old offender, assault and battery on Nathaniel Hepburn—guilty; Penttentiary 6 months. William Enhant Flienbert Marie colored by account with storage. thaniel Hepburn—guilty; Penitentiary 6 months. William Fash and Elizabeth Moses, colored, charged with riotous and disorderly conduct on the Sabbath—guilty; Penitentiary 6 month each. William Henler, colored, an old offencer,

assault and battery on John Oniack, also colored—guilty; Peetlentiary 6 months. Peter Theller, a boy, stealing two handkerchiefs from Jackson Odell—guilty; judgement sup-pended and he discharged. Bridget McGill stealing a cloak and parasol—guilty; City Prison 20 days. Several persons for assaunt and battery on wives, and for riotous and disor-derly conduct, were discharged for want of evidence. Adjourned to Tuesday next. POLICE OFFICE -PASSING A COUNTERPEST Bill.-James Merritt, (son of Josiah, a lawyer,) was arrested to-day charged with having, on the 16th July, pussed \$3 counterfeit bill, purporting to be of the Greenwich Bank of this city, to Peter Masterson os the corner of Blooms ingulae Road and 54th-street. He was committed to answer. The father of the young man, it will be remembered, was some weeks since arrested for passing several counterfeit bills, and admitted to bail. He has not lately been seen. SUPPOSES THEFT OF CLOTHES .- A female named Emma

Haines was arrested by officer Joseph with a large bundle of female wearing apparel in her possession. They consisted of a green and a brown silk dress, plaid and Monselin de the dresses, crimson crape shawl, another shawl, silk bon-t, &c. She was committed to prison, and an owner is et &c. Sie

CORONER'S OFFICE .- DEATH FROM CHOLERA

late the pay of officers in the Revenue Cutter ser- | Meggus.-The Coroner held an inquest to-day at No. 100